

WEATHER.

Fair tonight and Saturday; no much change in temperature; nor much change in wind. Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 42, at 2 p.m. today; low, 26, at 10 p.m. For full report see page 15.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 15.

No. 19,868.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

NEUTRAL VESSEL SENT TO BOTTOM OF SEA BY MINE

Norwegian Ship Founders and Lifeboat of Spanish Carrier Is Found.

FRENCH STEAMER HIT BY TORPEDO OFF DIEPPE

Zeppelins Are Used by Germans in Carrying Out Blockade of England.

DUTCH CRAFT HALTED BY ONE

Assurance Is Given That Food Cargoes for Relief of Belgium Will Not Be Molested.

LONDON, February 19.—With Germany bending every effort to enforce her avowed blockade of British waters comes announcement of loss and damage to neutrals' merchant vessels from torpedoes and mines. The Norwegian steamer Nordcap has been sent to the bottom, it is declared, while the Spanish steamer Horacio is believed to have suffered a like fate. A German submarine torpedoed the French steamer Dinorah without warning this morning.

The Norwegian tank steamer Belridge, which sailed from New Orleans January 28 and Newport News February 5, for Amsterdam, struck a mine today off Dover. The vessel was only slightly damaged by the explosion, and she probably will finish her voyage to the Dutch port.

All England Is Stirred. All England is stirred by the present situation, and notwithstanding previous declarations that channel sailings would not be curtailed, preparations are being made for the possibility of a blockade. Dreaded expectation seems to pervade the nation, that if the neutrals persist in sending their vessels through the sea war zone, American, as well as ships of other nations, will be destroyed. With this fear there comes the demand from all sources that the British admiralty act with decision to rid surrounding waters of the foe.

The French steamer Dinorah was proceeding from Havre to Dunkirk and at about sixteen miles off Dieppe, a German submarine fired a torpedo. It struck the Dinorah with a direct explosion, but the Dinorah did not sink, she being towed into Dieppe. No mention is made of the loss of any of her crew.

Pumping Saves Vessel. A plate on the port side of the Dinorah below the water line was stove in by the torpedo. Nevertheless the Dinorah managed to keep afloat by hard pumping. Word of the occurrence was taken into Dieppe by fishing boats, and assistance for the Dinorah was promptly sent out. She was towed into port, and her cargo will be discharged here. The presence of the club about four days ago. The daily steam traffic service between Dieppe and England has been suspended.

Norwegian Vessel Sunk. The Norwegian steamer Nordcap, according to the Exchange Telegraph company's Copenhagen correspondent, struck a German mine in the Baltic and foundered. All her crew perished. The Nordcap was a steamer of thirty-two tons and was owned by Wrangell & Company of Hangö.

The crew of the Danish and three Norwegian ships at Aarhus, Denmark, refused today to sail for England and left their ships. A lifeboat was picked up early this morning. The Danish ship, which belonged to the Spanish steamer Horacio, which left Bilbao a week ago for Hartlepool. The Horacio is overdue and it is feared that she is the victim of a German mine or torpedo.

Kaiser Directing Blockade. Emperor William, with his brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia and Admiral von Tirpitz, the minister of the navy, and their respective staffs, is visiting Wilhelmshaven, Helgoland, and other naval stations to direct the blockade of England. It is reported that the Germans have built 120 big mine laying submarines during the last six months, each with a carrying capacity of over one hundred mines.

Zeppelins Used as Patrols. A dispatch to the Daily Express from Rotterdam describes how Zeppelins are being employed in patrol operations along transportation lanes. It says the Dutch steamer Helena last Tuesday was overhauled in the North sea by Zeppelin 15, which trained her guns on the steamer and ordered her to leave. When the steamer refused, the Zeppelin shot at her and she fled. The Zeppelin's presence was identified by the captain of the Zeppelin and descended with his crew.

Berlin, because several days must elapse before the submarine fleet can return to its base and report the result of operations. Berlin expects no news from England regarding the destruction of ships.

The British government, in its war risks plan, has decided to extend to men of the crews of British merchantmen such as may lose their lives or limbs owing to attacks by enemy warships or air craft, the same scale of benefits as are payable to the men or their dependents of similar rank in the navy.

Relief Ships Not Affected. Relief ships chartered by the commission for Belgian relief are to be permitted to follow their usual route across the English channel without molestation from German submarines.

For some months past all vessels flying the relief flag, even if they were of belligerent registry, have been immune from attack under assurance from both the British and the German admiralties. When the German war zone was ordered the relief commission was advised to send its ships by way of the north of Scotland, but as the German minister of marine renewed his assurance of safe conduct when the commission informed him that this change of route would result in the forfeiture of charters, instructions were given that the ships pursue their usual course.

DRASTIC ACTION BY BRITISH. All Travel Between England and Continent Suspended by Admiralty. All travel between England and the continent of Europe has been suspended by the British admiralty until further notice, according to advices received today at the State Department.

Some State Department officials interpret the suspension of "travel" as referring to passengers until there could be some rearrangement of ship schedules with protection of convoys, but other officials thought it might temporarily include all commercial intercourse across the English channel. The effect of the suspension by the British admiralty probably will affect transatlantic traffic considerably, though the lack of definite information as to England's retaliatory measures against the German submarine campaign rendered it difficult for officials to forecast what the exact results of the order would be.

WOULD BAR INTERSTATE SUPPLY OF FIREARMS. Senator Shields' Bill Aims to Restrict Carrying of Pocket Pistols. Declaring that the practice of carrying pocket pistols was largely responsible for the great number of criminal homicides which occur each year in the United States, Senator Shields today introduced in the Senate a bill which would make it unlawful for any person to carry a pocket pistol, or any other weapon, should be restricted. The bill would make it an offense for any person to carry a pocket pistol, or any other weapon, should be restricted. The bill would make it an offense for any person to carry a pocket pistol, or any other weapon, should be restricted.

FLIES AS PREVIEWED; KILLED. Murderer Shot Few Minutes Before Commutation Telegram Arrives. OTTAWA, February 19.—News of an unusual tragedy in northwest Canada reached the Dominion government last night. Romeo Casari, under sentence of death for the murder of a woman, was hanged yesterday at White Horse, Yukon territory, for murder, attempted to escape and was shot by Constable Hayes of the northwest mounted police, who was guarding him. Two bullets took effect and the man died. A few minutes before this occurred a telegram from the Canadian minister directing the authorities not to proceed with the execution, as the government had commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

ONE OF THREE KILLED. Senator Johnson and North Carolina Speaker in Auto Accident. RALEIGH, N. C., February 19.—The condition of Senator R. W. Johnson, speaker of the North Carolina house of representatives, who, with Senator Johnson, was injured in an automobile accident in which William Aycock, an ex-governor of the state, was killed early today, was not satisfactory at noon today. He is suffering from several broken ribs and shock. He will recover.

DAY IN CONGRESS. Senate. The ship bill investigating committee did not meet and the Senate prepared to rush work on waiting appropriation bills. House. The pension bill, carrying \$164,000, was passed and the diplomatic and consular bill was taken up. By unanimous consent it was agreed to send the administration ship bill to conference in accordance with the plans of democratic leaders.

PRESIDENT TO OPEN SAN FRANCISCO FAIR

Will Press Button Tomorrow Noon, Pacific Coast Time, Flashing Electric Spark.

TALK THEN TO FOLLOW OVER PHONE TO COAST

Grounds and Buildings Completed and Forty-One Nations Are Participating.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—An electric spark, jumping across the continent, will open the Panama-Pacific international exposition at noon tomorrow, Pacific coast time. In the White House at Washington the President will press a button and the aerials of the great government radio station at Arlington will snarl and splutter. The vibrations will be received an infinitesimal fraction of a second later by a commercial station on the shores of San Francisco bay, where they will be relayed by wire to a receiving instrument on the exposition grounds.

As soon as the signal is received the wheels will begin to turn and the fountain to play, the gates will swing open and a procession of citizens, with the mayor at their head, will march onto the grounds. At the same time President Charles C. Moore of the exposition will inform President Wilson by word of mouth over a telephone line already set up and waiting that the wireless flash has been received and the exposition is open. In return, President Wilson will send his greetings and good wishes. Thus the two latest modes of long-distance communication will be employed to vivify the fair. Ceremonies of dedication and acceptance as brief as it is possible to make them will follow.

Forty-One Nations Participating. After the outbreak of the European war the sprang up a rumor that the exposition would not open. As a matter of fact, the exposition stands today 100 per cent complete, free of debt and with forty-one foreign nations participating, of which twenty have built pavilions on the exposition grounds. Germany, Austria and Russia, among the belligerents, are not officially represented, although various of their commercial organizations have seen to it that they should not be wholly left out of mind.

Structurally speaking, that part of the exposition that is now being finished is well advanced. The grounds in the west front adjoining the United States military reservation known as the Presidio, facing San Francisco bay, with the Golden Gate visible to the west. The broad stretches of mural expansion are grained and painted, and the great colonnade of Italian travertine. Where the statuary has not been wrought from the same marble and granite finished a soft buff or burnt orange.

Colossal Tower of Jewels. Dominating the whole scheme is the colossal Tower of Jewels, 435 feet high, set in the central Court of the Universe, whose Corinthian columns are taller than those of St. Peter's at Rome. Each column is surmounted by the figure of a star, whose head is covered with diamonds and from the tower itself descend 80,000 sparklets in all colors, which flash in the sun and scintillate at night when the searchlights illuminate the court.

The site and plan of the exposition have made it the most compact ever. The grounds, 435 acres, of which fifty have been devoted to horticultural display. Liberal use of palms, shrubbery, vines and trees have been made to relieve and diversify the long facades of the exhibit palaces. At the far ends of the grounds are the athletic field and the swimming pool. Other world-famous fairs have been uniformly white, which in the strong light of the California climate would have been painfully dazzling.

Considerable troop movements are reported along the eastern frontier facing Germany, but information regarding the defenses are understood to be ready for any emergency. Recruits for the army reached their training depots yesterday and more will arrive today. Many Dutch vessels are now in British waters on their way to or from ports in Holland. Some apprehension is felt in shipping circles, but it is pointed out that these merchantmen are easily distinguishable, and consequently are not subject to the same treatment as the Dutch steamer Helena, which was captured in the North Atlantic. The eyes of all neutral states in western Europe are now fixed on Washington, and their owners are awaiting the next move of President Wilson.

GERMANY DEEMS SEA BLOCKADE A FIGHT AGAINST STARVATION. AMSTERDAM, February 19, via London.—A dispatch received here from Berlin quotes the Vossische Zeitung on the latest German communication to the United States as follows: "The new German reply to the allied declaration of blockade is a direct challenge to the world. One is the American blockade in arms, and the other is starvation. We need no American arms, we shall make the struggle with starvation in the firm consciousness that we will pull through, even if not one single grain of wheat reaches us. Great Britain as a result of our blockade, must experience severe damage."

FRENCH SAY DESPAIR INSPIRED GERMANY'S DEFIANT REPLY TO U. S. PARIS, February 19.—Despair plainly inspired Germany's reply to the United States, in the opinion of writers in all sections of the French press, who all columns with ironical comment. The tone of the document they consider moderate enough, but declare the reasoning preposterous and its meaning plainly defiant.

BRITISH RESENT GERMAN CLAIM U. S. SHOULD BAR ARMS SUPPLIES. LONDON, February 19.—The London morning newspapers comment in strong terms on Germany's reply to the United States concerning German arms and ammunition to



HOLLAND'S TROOPS ARE MOVING ALONG THE GERMAN BORDER; WATER DEFENSES ARE READY

Preparations Made for Eventualities Growing Out of a German Naval Demonstration—Berlin's Answer to Protest Not Received.

THE HAGUE, via London, February 19.—The critical situation brought about by the German naval demonstration which it was announced would begin yesterday has greatly impressed governmental circles here. A reply to the Dutch protest against the proposed submarine blockade has not yet been received, but is expected momentarily. Work was continued in all government offices until late last evening, and several conferences were held between ministers. No real uneasiness is felt as to Holland's position, but every precaution has been taken by all branches of the defensive forces in view of possible eventualities.

Troops Are Moving. Considerable troop movements are reported along the eastern frontier facing Germany, but information regarding the defenses are understood to be ready for any emergency. Recruits for the army reached their training depots yesterday and more will arrive today. Many Dutch vessels are now in British waters on their way to or from ports in Holland. Some apprehension is felt in shipping circles, but it is pointed out that these merchantmen are easily distinguishable, and consequently are not subject to the same treatment as the Dutch steamer Helena, which was captured in the North Atlantic. The eyes of all neutral states in western Europe are now fixed on Washington, and their owners are awaiting the next move of President Wilson.

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CABINET DISCUSSES NEWS FROM BERLIN

German Reply Failing to Arrive, War Zone Status Is Informally Considered.

SITUATION DEEMED NOT THREATENING

Administration Has No Fear That American Ships Will Be Sunk.

The official text of Germany's reply to the United States note warning against damage to American ships in the naval war zone about the British Isles had not been received at the State Department today, in fact there were no advices from Ambassador Gerard that it had been delivered to him by the Berlin foreign office, although officials know from other advices that the German note has been delivered to the American ambassador and is, in fact, now on its way to America.

Officials explained the delay by pointing out that the ambassador has been using the cable which comes from Rome and goes over a circuitous route with numerous relays, while the unofficial information about the correspondence has been sent from Berlin to London through neutral countries, and then has taken the direct cable to the United States.

When the cabinet assembled for the usual Friday meeting, formal consideration of Germany's reply, which had been expected, did not take place because there were no advices from Berlin before the President's cabinet met. The text of the text published yesterday, however, the general situation was discussed informally.

Situation Not Threatening. After the cabinet meeting it was said that officially it was considered that the situation was not at all threatening and that the administration had before been publicly served by one great power on another.

Accompanied by Threats. "Indeed, the substance of the German note is a pretty open demand that America shall take sides with Germany. Such a demand, accompanied, as it is, by threats, has seldom, if ever before, been publicly served by one great power on another."

Nothing Like It, Says Times. The Times, in an editorial, says: "The German reply will hardly help to restore the sadly damaged reputation of Teutonic diplomacy. Germany tells President Wilson and the American people that she will pay no attention to their remonstrances. We can not remember anything quite like it in the history of recent diplomacy."

SENATE BEGINS ITS WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. Meets Hour Earlier Than Usual. Legislative Measure First to Be Considered.

In accordance with the agreement entered into by the democratic and republican leaders yesterday the Senate today got down to work on the appropriation bills, meeting at 11 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual. Every effort is being made to put the long-delayed appropriation bills through the Senate quickly so as to complete the work before the end of the session of Congress.

Agrees to Twenty-Cent Mileage. The Senate agreed to the committee amendment increasing the mileage of senators to the usual 20 cents a mile. The House bill provided for a much lower figure. Senator Burton of Ohio suggested that it might be wise to accept the Senate's plan, but in that case the salaries of the senators should be raised.

Country Saved, He Says. Senator Smoot of Utah contended that the Senate had put in a most valuable four weeks, and that it had saved the country from a "most unamerican bill" in its fight against the ship purchase bill. The committee amendment finally was adopted without a roll call.

Think Big Liners Are Safe. It was said that not only was it probable that German submarines would carefully avoid interference with any American ships, but that they would also refrain from attacking any of the big transatlantic liners even if they were under the French or British flags.

These great liners carry no such cargoes and their entire capacity is consumed by passengers and the thousands of tons of coal necessary to make the transatlantic voyage at high speed.

CZAR'S MEETING OUT OF BUKOVINA BY THE AUSTRILIANS

Berlin Says 130,000 Russians May No Longer Be Reckoned With.

ALLIES BRING PRESSURE UPON FOE IN THE WEST

Favored in Fighting, They Seek to Prevent Germans From Going to East.

TEUTONS CLAIM SUCCESSES. Report Capture of Several of Enemy's Villages—Petrograd Declares Foe Seeks to Cut Warsaw Communications.

LONDON, February 19.—All reports agree that the Austrians at last have flung the Russians entirely out of Bukovina. The Russians claim that they retired in good order, and in order to shorten their line, but they do not seek to deny their retreat.

German military officers in Berlin doubt whether much remains of about five Russian army corps, which were engaged in the recent battle in the Mazurian Lake region of East Prussia. While the Russians may have saved some of their artillery through quick retreat, it seems certain, says Berlin, that Russian troops to the number of at least 130,000 are no longer to be reckoned with by the German armies.

For several days past the fighting in the western arena of the war would seem, judging from the reports reaching London, to have been in favor of the allies. The Germans have been counter-attacking violently, but they appear to have had heavy losses. The pressure of the allies has no doubt been timed to keep the Germans busy during developments in the east and to prevent the withdrawing of forces for the relief of the eastern line, as was done in December.

Roumania's Position. Several weeks ago the occupation of Bukovina by the Russians and the presence of the Austrians on the Roumanian frontier was hailed as a situation which should justify the entry of the allies into the war on the side of the allies, but today with Bukovina one more neutral, the situation again grows interesting. Newspaper correspondents have ceased predicting the Russian victory, but sympathizers with the allies have not given up the expectation that she ultimately will take this step.

Eastern Situation. The situation in the northern extremity of the eastern battle line is not so clear as it was a few days ago. Territory on both sides of the East Prussian frontier has been desolated, and areas both in Russia and in East Prussia have been converted into a sort of present-day Belgium. Petrograd speaks of the flight of the Russian population before the German advance, while Emperor William, eulogizing the victory of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, laments the depredations of the retreating Russians.

No Great Battle Fought. Apparently no great battle has been fought since the Russians began their retreat toward the River Niemen. Petrograd insists that engagements since have been outposts affairs which would lead to indicate that the Germans have not advanced across the fifty-mile strip of territory lying between the Niemen line and the East Prussian frontier.

German View of Fighting. That the Germans have occupied Tauragien in the Russian province of Kovno is the declaration of the German official statement issued today. The engagements of the pursuing Russians to the northwest of Grodno and to the north of Aukhschola are nearing an end, it is claimed by Berlin, but the statement continues to say that the battle is not over. The Russian army is being driven from several villages south of Myszyniec, it is declared, and the region south of the Vistula in Poland Berlin claims there is nothing to report.

Russian Withdrawal. A dispatch from Roumania to the Daily Mail gives details of the Russian withdrawal from Czernowitz and southern Bukovina, as received from a Russian staff officer, who said: "The Austria forces were overwhelmingly superior, but skillful generalship enabled the Russians to escape without heavy losses. The Russians in retreat followed the mountain paths and back roads, which in some places were blocked with four feet of snow."

Other Austrian detachments worked around on the flank of the retreating Russians. They felled trees across the